

Foundation Skills in Textiles | Year 7 Textiles | Autumn Term

KEY TERMS

Pattern	A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif. Patterns can be regular or irregular.
Shape	Shapes are two-dimensional. Positive shapes represent solid objects and negative shapes show the surrounding space. Geometric shapes are perfect and regular. Organic shapes are irregular and natural.
Texture	Texture means how something feels. There are two types of texture: actual texture and visual texture.
Colour	A reaction to light bouncing and reflecting differently off an object into the eye.
Form	Form refers to three dimensional objects. While shapes have two dimensions (height and width), forms have three dimensions (height, width and depth).
Hand Embroidery	The art of decorative stitching on fabric with needle and thread by hand.
Line	A mark made on a surface that joins different points. Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape.
Tone	Tone means how light or dark something is. The tones artists and designers use and the contrast between them can create very different moods and visual effects.
Space	Space refers to objects and to the area around them. Space relates to volume, so a space has width, depth and height.

TIE DYE STEPS

Setup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear all work, bags and sketchbooks from the table. Cover the table in newspaper, collect fabric and write name and class group on it. • Soak fabric in water – make sure it’s really soaked. Wring/scrunch out fabric so it doesn’t drip. • Select pattern to use. Fold fabric into desired pattern and secure with elastic bands. • Put away bands/pattern sheets and anything else not needed. • Prepare/collect dye bottles (hold by bottle not lid). Maximum of 3 colours for best colour.
Dyeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pour dye onto fabric surface until covered and no cream/white bits left. Flip fabric over to the other side and repeat previous step. • Put dyed fabric into Ziplock bag or inside out glove. Put bagged work to the side to allow setting time. • Clear up mess made, recycle dye covered newspaper and gloves and wipe down tables.
Finishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave dyeing fabric in bag for at least 24 hours (overnight). • Take out elastic bands carefully and rinse out fabric until the water runs clear (no dye left in fabric). • Hang up to dry (over newspaper/sink as will drip). • Iron if needed to remove creases.

TEXTILES EQUIPMENT

Sewing Needle	A long slender tool with a pointed tip at one end and a hole (or eye) to hold the sewing thread.
Pins	A device, with a head, shaft and point, used for fastening objects or fabrics together.
Fabric Scissors	Scissors (blue and black handle in textiles) used to cut thread, fabric and other types of cloth.
Paper Scissors	Scissors (red, green/yellow handle in textiles) used to cut card, paper, plastic and anything that ISN’T fabric.
Iron	A handheld electrical tool with a heated flat steel base, used to smooth out creases and remove wrinkles from fabric.
Marker Pens	A pen which has its own ink source and a tip made of porous, pressed fibres such as felt.
Colouring Pencils	An art tool constructed of a narrow, pigmented core encased in a wooden cylindrical case.
Ironing Board	A stable and solid fabric covered and heat resistant surface to iron fabric on.
Greaseproof Paper	A non-stick paper that is used in textiles to reduce damage, staining and destruction to work when ironing.
Sewing Machine	A machine used to sew fabric and materials together with thread.
Machine Thread	Thread that is thin and fine and designed to be used to be used on a sewing machine.
Embroidery Thread	A yarn that is manufactured or hand-spun specifically for embroidery and other forms of needlework. Thicker than machine thread and able to be split.
Fabric Paint	Paint that is designed to be used on fabric. Can be applied by brush, sponge or thinned to a spray.
Fabric Crayons	A wax like crayon that is designed to be used on fabric. Gives a smooth, matte finish with no lumps on fabric – unlike traditional wax crayons. Can be heat fixed with an iron.
Fabric	Any thin, flexible material made from yarn, directly from fibres, plastic film or foam.
Cloth	A kind of fabric that consists of a fine, flexible network of yarns.